TEST REPORT

Applicant:	Franklin Technology Inc.
Address:	906 JEI Platz, 186, Gasan digital 1-ro, Geumcheon-gu, Seoul 08502 Korea
Equipment Type:	Mobile Hotspot
Model Name:	RG2100
Brand Name:	N/A
FCC ID:	XHG-RG2100
Test Standard:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2.1093 (refer to section 3.1)
Sample Arrival Date:	Nov. 14, 2023
Test Date:	Nov. 24, 2023
Date of Issue:	Dec. 04, 2023

ISSUED BY:

Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.

Tested by: Xiong Lining

Checked by: Xu Rui

Approved by: Tolan Tu

(Testing Director)

Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
Rev. 01	Dec. 04, 2023	Initial Issue

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Test Laboratory

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Phone Number	+86 755 6685 0100

1.2 Test Location

Name	Shenzhen BALUN Technology Co., Ltd.
Location	☑ Block B, 1/F, Baisha Science and Technology Park, Shahe Xi Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
	☐ 1/F, Building B, Ganghongji High-tech Intelligent Industrial Park, No. 1008, Songbai Road, Yangguang Community, Xili Sub-district, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, P. R. China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1196.

1.3 Test Environment Condition

Ambient Temperature	18℃ to 25℃
Ambient Relative Humidity	30% to 70%

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	Franklin Technology Inc.
Address	906 JEI Platz, 186, Gasan digital 1-ro, Geumcheon-gu, Seoul 08502 Korea

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	Franklin Technology Inc.
Address	906 JEI Platz, 186, Gasan digital 1-ro, Geumcheon-gu, Seoul 08502 Korea

2.3 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	Mobile Hotspot
Model Name Under Test	RG2100
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model Name Differentiation	N/A
Hardware Version	P1
Software Version	RG2100.TM.1639
Dimensions (Approx.)	130.0x84.0x18.9(mm)
Weight (Approx.)	235g

2.4 Ancillary Equipment

Ancillary Equipment 1	Battery	
	Brand Name	Franklin Wireless
	Model No.	ICQ037NA
	Serial No.	N/A
	Capacity	5000mAh/19.00Wh
	Rated Voltage	3.8 V

2.5 Technical Information

Network and Wireless connectivity	WIFI 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n, 802.11ac and 802.11ax U-NII-1/3

The requirement for the following technical information of the EUT was tested in this report:

Operating Mode	2.4G WLAN, 5G WLAN, Bluetooth	
Frequency Range	802.11b/g/ n(HT20)	2412 MHz ~ 2476 MHz
	802.11ax(HE20)	2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz
	802.11a/ n(HT20/HT40) /ac(VHT20/VHT40/ VHT80)	5150 MHz ~ 5250 MHz
		5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz
	802.11ax (HE20/HE40/HE80)	5150 MHz ~ 5250 MHz
		5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz
Antenna Type	PIFA Antenna	
Hotspot Function	N/A	
Exposure Category	General Population/Uncontrolled exposure	
Product Type	Portable Device	
EUT Type	☒ Production unit	☐ Identical prototype

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2.1093	Radiofrequency radiation exposure evaluation: portable devices
2	ANSI C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
4	KDB 447498 D04 v01	447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
8	KDB 941225 D06 v02r01	SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR PORTABLE DEVICES WITH WIRELESS ROUTER CAPABILITIES
9	KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
10	KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting
11	KDB 648474 D04 v01r03	SAR EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS FOR WIRELESS HANDSETS
12	KDB 248227 D01 v02r02	SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS
Note: Compared with the EUT of test report FA252021-01, the changes of the EUT of this report as below: 1. Changed the supplier of 2.4G and 5G WIFI FEM. Other hardware circuit and software are the same as EUT referred in test report FA252021-01. Therefore, only added the worst case sport check test data in section 8.1 and ANNEX A/B/C, others test data please refer to report FA252021-01, which was issued by Sporton International Inc. EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory on Sep. 13, 2022.		

3.2 Device Category and SAR Limit

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

Table of Exposure Limits:

Body Position	SAR Value (W/Kg)	
	General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure	Occupational/ ControlledExposure
Whole-Body SAR (averaged over the entire body)	0.08	0.4
Partial-Body SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.60	8.0
SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0	20.0

NOTE:

General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure: Locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. General population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Occupational/Controlled Exposure: Locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

4 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

4.1 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Definition

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \frac{d}{\mathrm{dt}}\left(\frac{dW}{\mathrm{dm}}\right) = \frac{d}{\mathrm{dt}}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho \mathrm{dv}}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

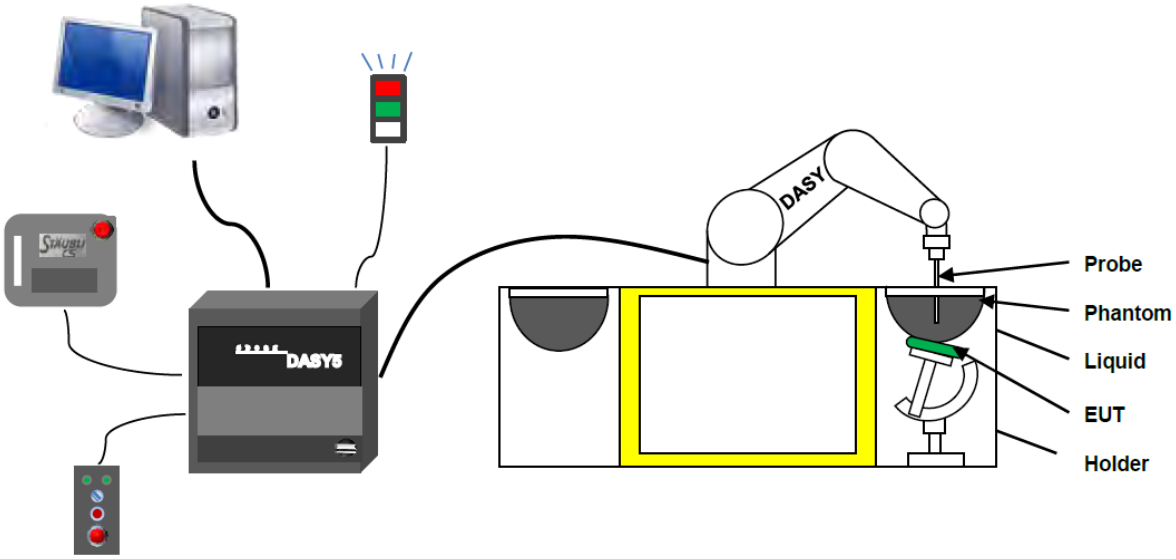
$$\mathbf{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue,

ρis the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2 DASY SAR System

4.2.1 DASY SAR System Diagram



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
6. The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation.
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

4.2.2 Robot

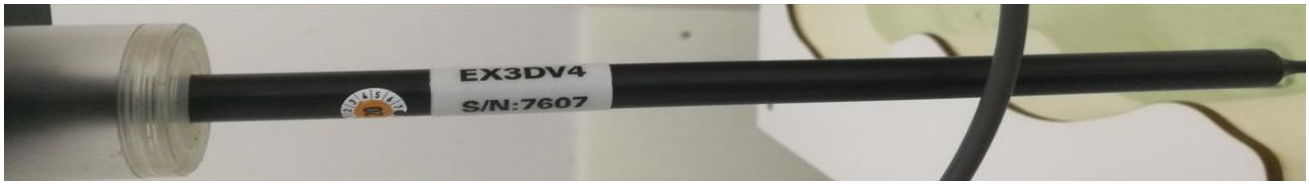
The Dasy SAR system uses the high precision robots. Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system For the 6-axis controller system, Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents). The robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision
  (repeatability ±0.02 mm)
- High reliability
  (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs
  (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements
  (brush less synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference
  (motor control _elds shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

4.2.3 E-Field Probe

The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities for the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe EX3DV4-SN: 7607 with following specifications is used.

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection systemBuilt-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ; ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 9 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 10 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4)

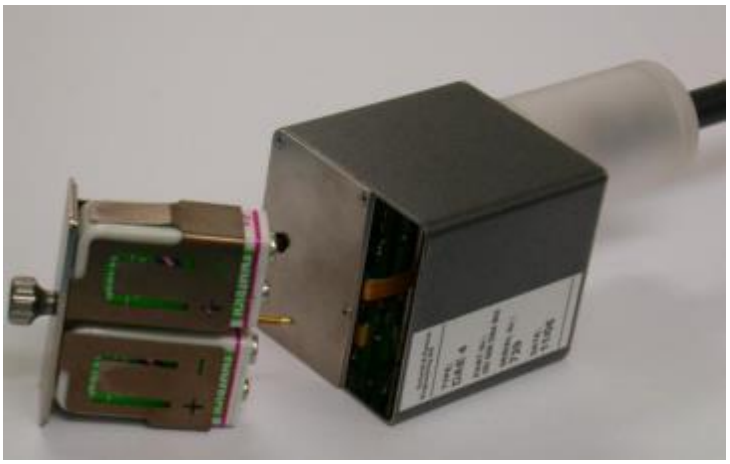


E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN 62209-1/-2 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, Antennessa proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the EN 62209-1/2 annexe technique using reference guide at the five frequencies.

4.2.4 Data Acquisition Electronics

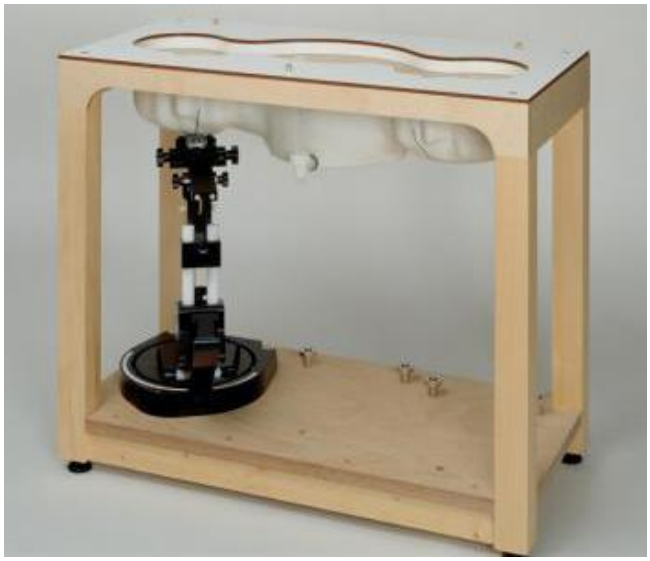
The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



- Input Impedance: 200MOhm
- The Inputs: Symmetrical and Floating
- Commom Mode Rejection: Above 80dB

4.2.5 Phantoms

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.



- Left head
- Right head
- Flat phantom

Photo of Phantom SN1576

Serial Number	Material	Length	Height
SN 1576 SAM	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced	1000	500

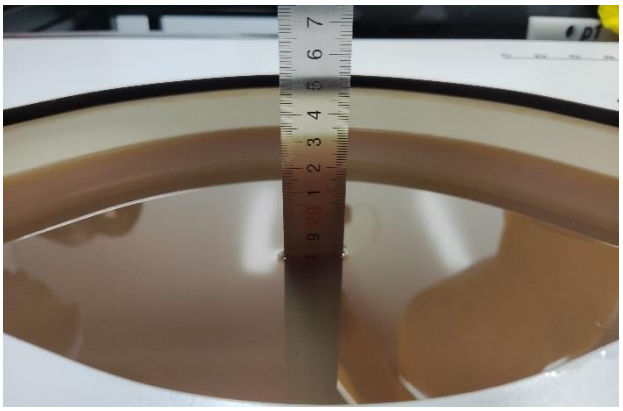
4.2.6 Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65°. The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA"s only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used. Larger DUT"s (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

The positioning system allows obtaining cheek and tilting position with a very good accuracy. Incompliance with CENELEC, the tilt angle uncertainty is lower than 1°.

4.2.7 Simulating Liquid

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5%.

Head Liquid Depth	Body Liquid Depth
	

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

TSL	Manufacturer / Model	Freq Range (MHz)	Main Ingredients
Head WideBand	SPEAG HBBL600-10000V6	600-10000	Ethanediol, Sodium petroleum sulfonate, Hexylene Glycol / 2-Methyl-pentane-2.4-diol, Alkoxylated alcohol

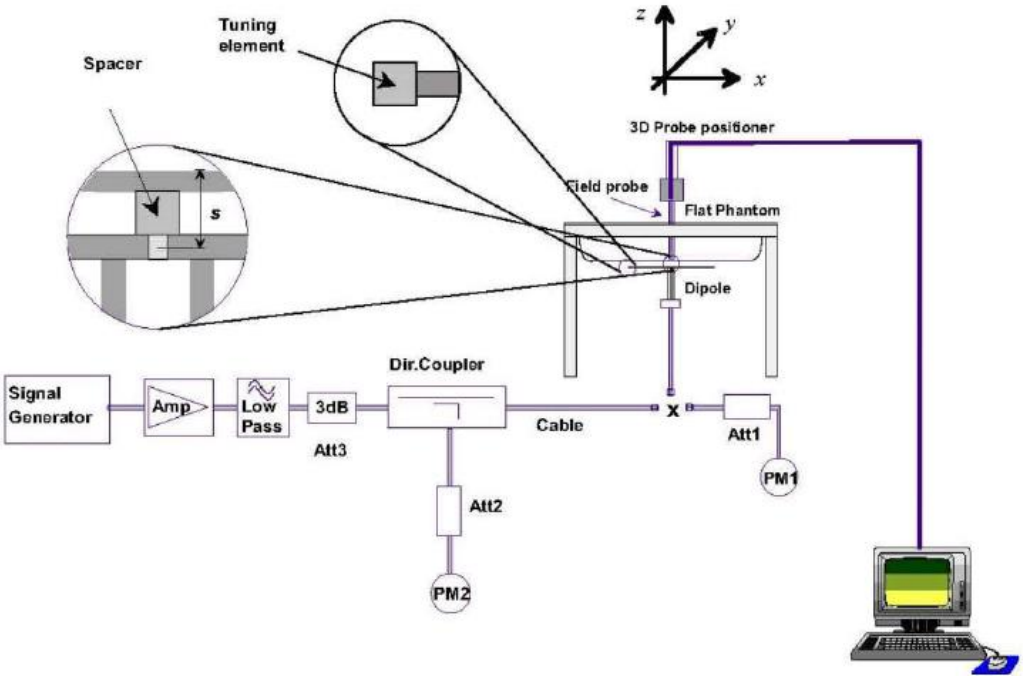
5 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

5.1 Purpose of System Check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.2 System Check Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



6 TEST POSITION CONFIGURATIONS

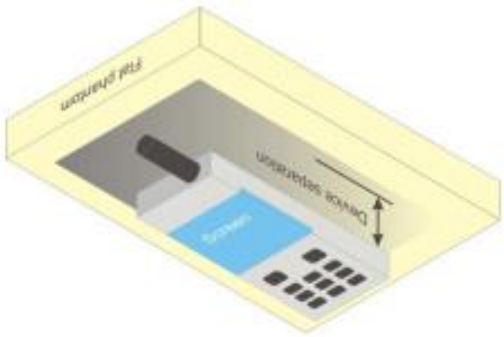
According to KDB 648474 D04 Handset, handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head, body-worn accessory and other use configurations described in the following subsections.

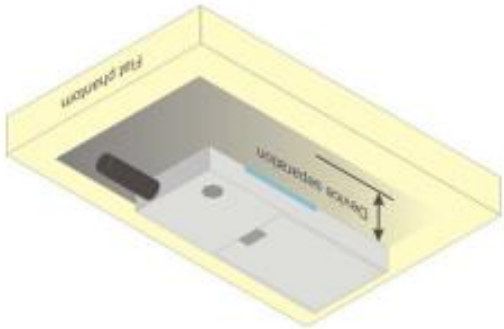
6.1 Body-worn Position Conditions

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory.

Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

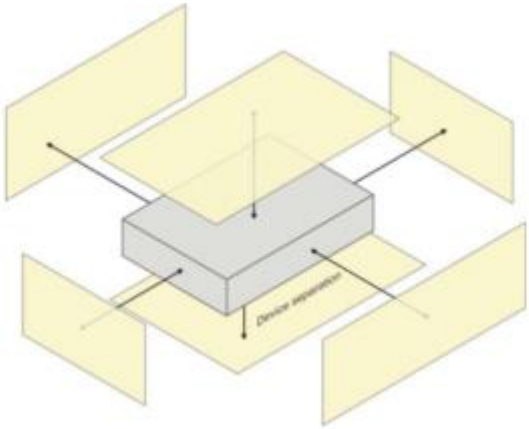
Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required. A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance <= 5 mm to support compliance.





6.2 Hotspot Mode Exposure Position Conditions

For handsets that support hotspot mode operations, with wireless router capabilities and various web browsing functions, the relevant hand and body exposure conditions are tested according to the hotspot SAR procedures in KDB 941225. A test separation distance of 10 mm is required between the phantom and all surfaces and edges with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge. When the form factor of a handset is smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm (instead of 10 mm) is required for testing hotspot mode. When the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, in the same wireless mode and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface).



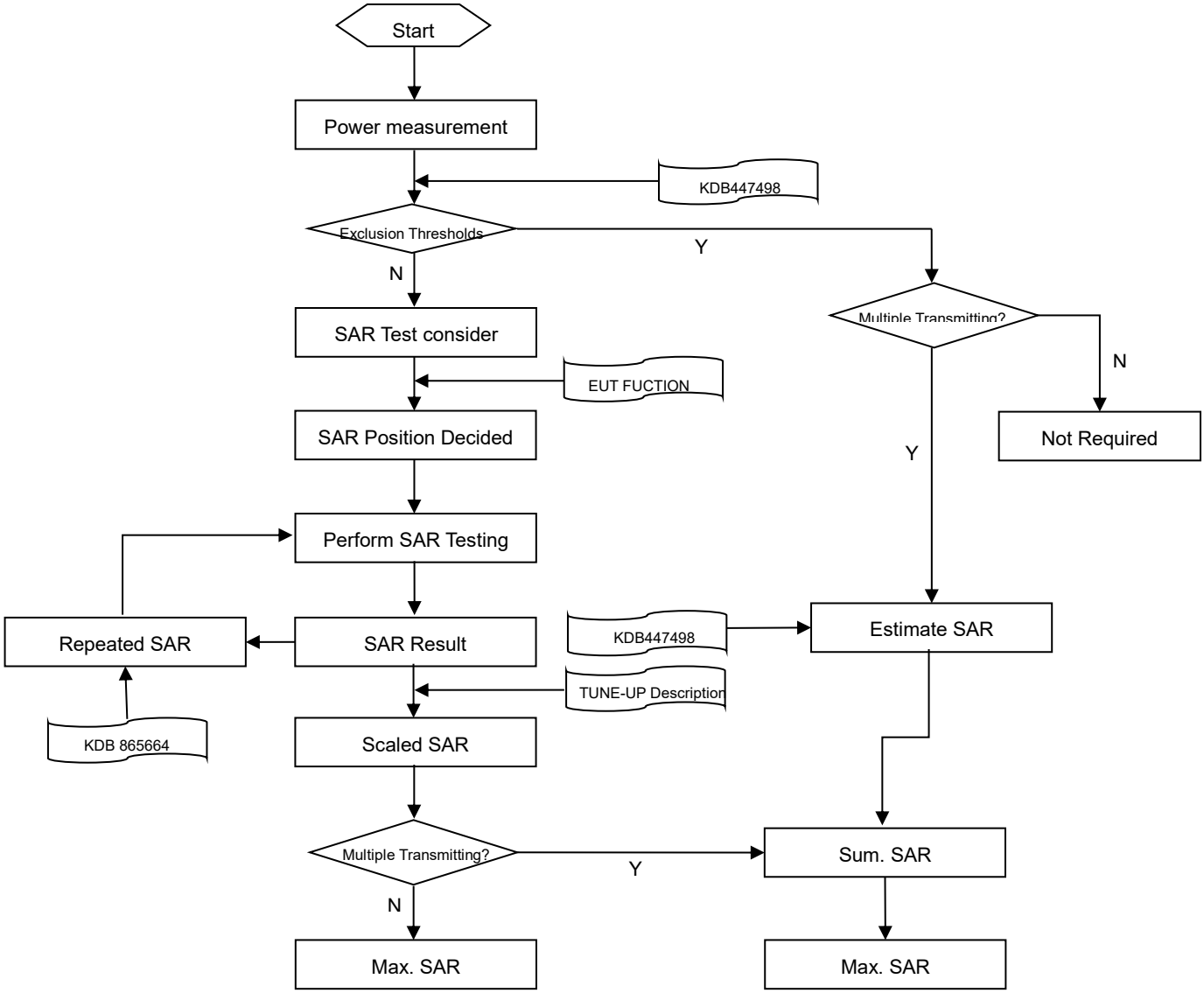
6.3 Product Specific 10g Exposure Consideration

According with FCC KDB 648474 D04, for smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, unless it is confirmed otherwise through KDB inquiries, the following phablet procedures should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance for each applicable wireless modes and frequency band. Devices marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance;

The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ⩽ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for 10-g extremity SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg.

7 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

7.1 Measurement Process Diagram



7.2 SAR Scan General Requirement

Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Boththe probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1 g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤3GHz</th><th>>3GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5±1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2)±0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30°±1°</td><td>20°±1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx Area , Δy Area</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx Zoom , Δy Zoom</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 –3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">uniform grid: Δz Zoom (n)</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 5 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">graded grid</td><td rowspan="2">Δz Zoom (1): between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td rowspan="3">≤ 4 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Δz Zoom (n>1): between subsequent points</td><td>5–6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">≤ 1.5·Δz Zoom (n-1)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">x, y, z</td><td rowspan="3">≥30 mm</td><td>3–4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>4–5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>5–6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note:
1. δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
2. * When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1 g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

7.3 Measurement Procedure

The following steps are used for each test position

a. Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
b. Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
c. Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm * 8 to16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
d. Around this point, a cube of 30 * 30 * 30 mm or 32 * 32 *32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 * 5 or 8*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

7.4 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below.

When the 1 g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

8 TEST RESULT

8.1 Worst Case of WIFI 2.4/5GHz

Band	Mode	Position	Dist. (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (dB)	1 g Meas SAR(W/kg)	Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty cycle (%)	Duty cycle Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Meas. No.
WLAN2.4GHz	8.2.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Side	10	Ant 6+7（6）	6	2437.0	0.03	0.855	17.44	18.50	1.275	98.290	1.017	1.109	1#
WLAN5GHz	802.11ax-HE80 MCSO	Back Side	10	Ant 6+7（6）	155	5775.0	0.05	0.254	13.11	13.50	1.094	99.350	1.007	0.280	2#
Note: Refer to ANNEX C for the detailed test data for each test configuration.															

9 TEST EQUIPMENTS LIST

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No./Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
PC	Dell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Test Software	Speag	DASY5	52.8.8.1222	N/A	N/A
2450MHz Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	SN: 952	2021/05/19	2024/05/18
5GHz Validation Dipole	Speag	D5GHzV2	SN: 1200	2021/05/18	2024/05/17
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	SN: 7607	2023/07/04	2024/07/03
Data Acquisition Electronicsr	Speag	DAE4	SN: 878	2023/03/23	2024/03/22
Power Meter	R&S	NRVD-B2	835843/014	2023/09/05	2024/09/04
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z4	100381	2023/09/05	2024/09/04
Wireless Communication Test Set	Anritsu	MT8820C	6201502991	2022/12/27	2023/12/26
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46103472	2022/12/06	2023/12/05
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF7225003029	2023/07/14	2024/07/13
Thermometer	Elitech	RC-4HC	EF720B004820	2022/11/25	2023/11/24
Power Amplifier	SATIMO	6552B	22374	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK3.5	SN: 1312	N/A	N/A
Phantom	Speag	SAM	SN: 1576	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	COM-MW	ZA-S1-31	1305003187	N/A	N/A
Directional coupler	AA-MCS	AAMCS-UDC	000272	N/A	N/A

Note: For dipole antennas, BALUN has adopted 3 years as calibration intervals, and on annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss in within 20% of calibrated measurement.
4. Impedance (real or imaginary parts) in within 5 Ohms of calibrated measurement.

ANNEX A SIMULATING LIQUID VERIFICATION RESULT

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a DAK3.5 Dielectric Probe Kit.

Head Liquid

Date	Liquid Type	Fre. (MHz)	Temp. (℃)	Meas. Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Meas. Permittivity (ε)	Target Conductivity (σ) (S/m)	Target Permittivity (ε)	Conductivity Tolerance (%)	Permittivity Tolerance (%)
2023.11.24	Head	2450	21.4	1.86	38.46	1.80	39.20	3.17	-1.88
2023.11.24	Head	5750	21.4	5.25	35.42	5.22	35.36	0.50	0.16
Note: The tolerance limit of Conductivity and Permittivity is± 5%.									

ANNEX B SYSTEM CHECK RESULT

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within itsspecification of 10 %(for 1 g).

Head liquid 1g

Date	Liquid Type	Freq. (MHz)	Power (mW)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Dipole SAR (W/kg)	Tolerance (%)
2023.11.24	Head	2450	100	5.33	53.30	53.00	0.57
2023.11.24	Head	5750	100	7.78	77.80	77.20	0.78
Note: The tolerance limit of System validation ±10%.							

System Performance Check Data (2450MHz)

Date: 2023.11.24
Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.857 S/m; ε_r = 38.462; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

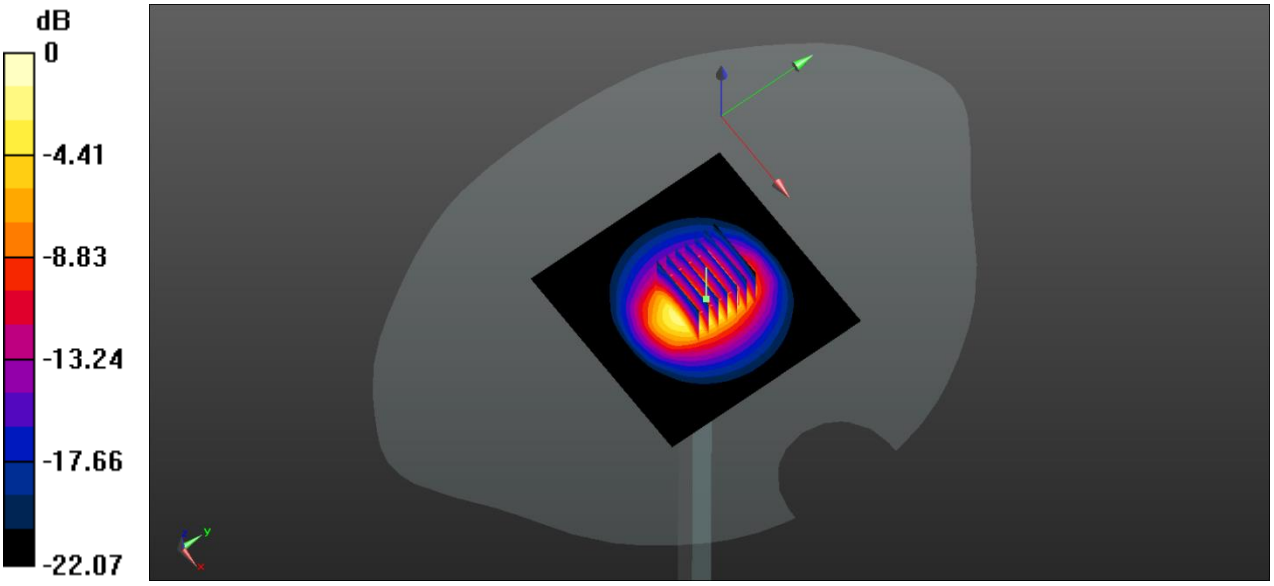
Ambient Temperature:22.3℃ Liquid Temperature:21.4℃

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7607; ConvF(7.47, 7.76, 7.61); Calibrated: 2023.07.04;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn878; Calibrated: 2023.03.23
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW 2450/Area Scan (101x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 6.44 W/kg

CW 2450/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 58.18 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.33 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.23 W/kg



0 dB = 6.23 W/kg

System Performance Check Data (5750MHz)

Date: 2023.11.24
Communication System Band: D5GHz (5000.0 - 6000.0 MHz); Frequency: 5750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 5.246 S/m; ε_r = 35.417; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

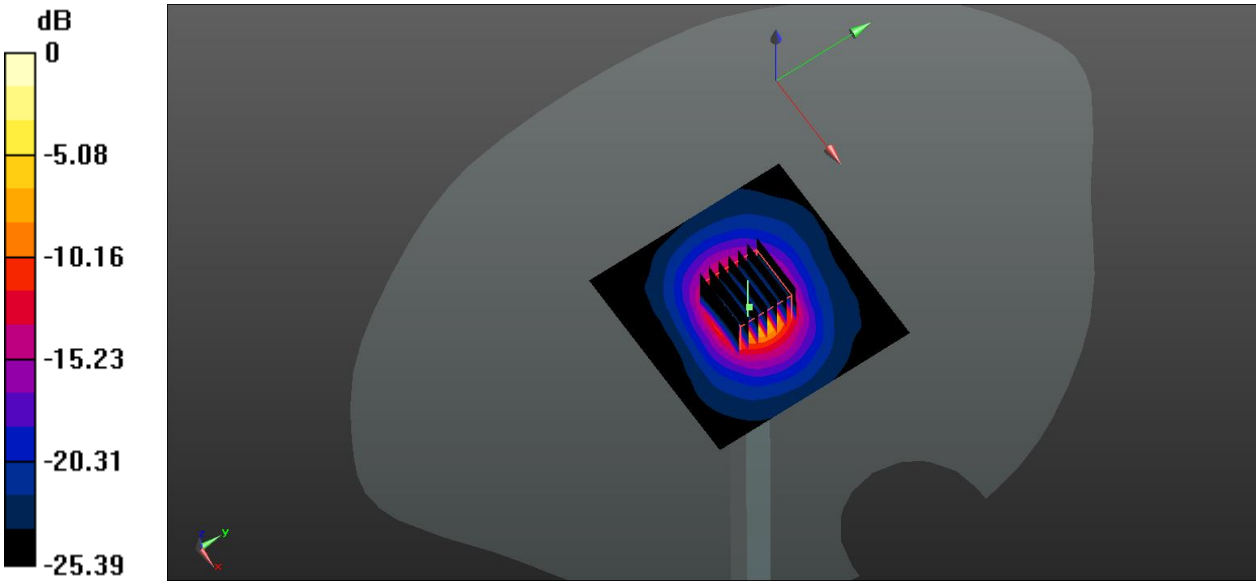
Ambient Temperature:22.3℃ Liquid Temperature:21.4℃

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7607; ConvF(4.78, 5.08, 4.93); Calibrated: 2023.07.04;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn878; Calibrated: 2023.03.23
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

CW 5750/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 8.94 W/kg

CW 5750/Zoom Scan (7x7x15)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 40.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.1 W/kg



0 dB = 15.1 W/kg

ANNEX C TEST DATA

Meas 1 Body Plane with Bottom Edge 10mm on 2437 Channel in IEEE 802.11b mode with Antenna 6&7

Date: 2023.11.24
Communication System Band: 2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.017
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.765 S/m; ε_r = 38.608; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

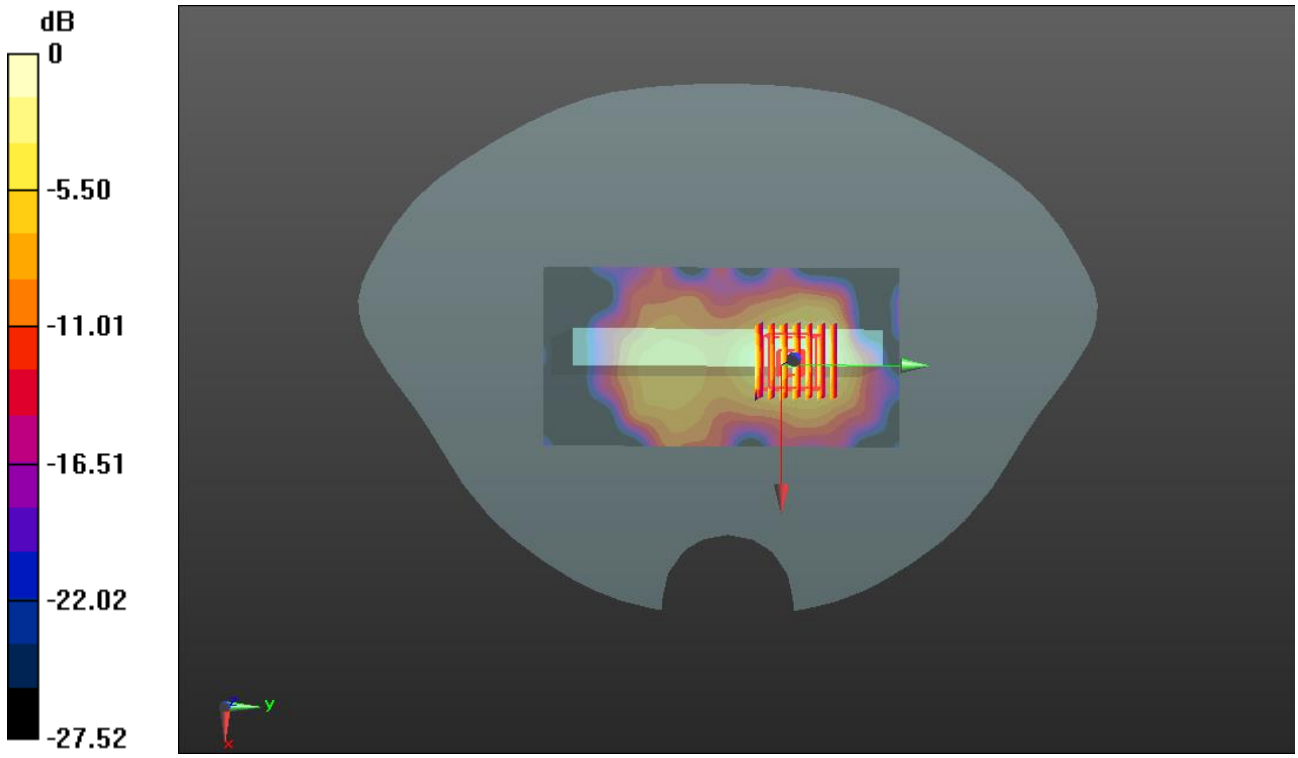
Ambient Temperature:22.3℃ Liquid Temperature:21.4℃

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7607; ConvF(7.47,7.76,7.61); Calibrated: 2023.07.04;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn878; Calibrated: 2023.03.23
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch2437/Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0974 W/kg

Ch2437/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.168 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.149 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.085 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.045 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.119 W/kg



0 dB = 0.119 W/kg

Meas 2 Body Plane with Back Side 10mm on 155 Channel in IEEE 802.11ax80 mode with Antenna 6&7

Date: 2023.11.27

Communication System Band: 5.8G; Frequency: 5775 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.007

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 5775 MHz; σ = 5.397 S/m; ε_r = 34.782; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.3℃ Liquid Temperature:21.4℃

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 – SN7607; ConvF(4.78,5.08,4.93); Calibrated: 2023.07.04;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn878; Calibrated: 2023.03.23
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch155/Area Scan (101x161x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.472 W/kg

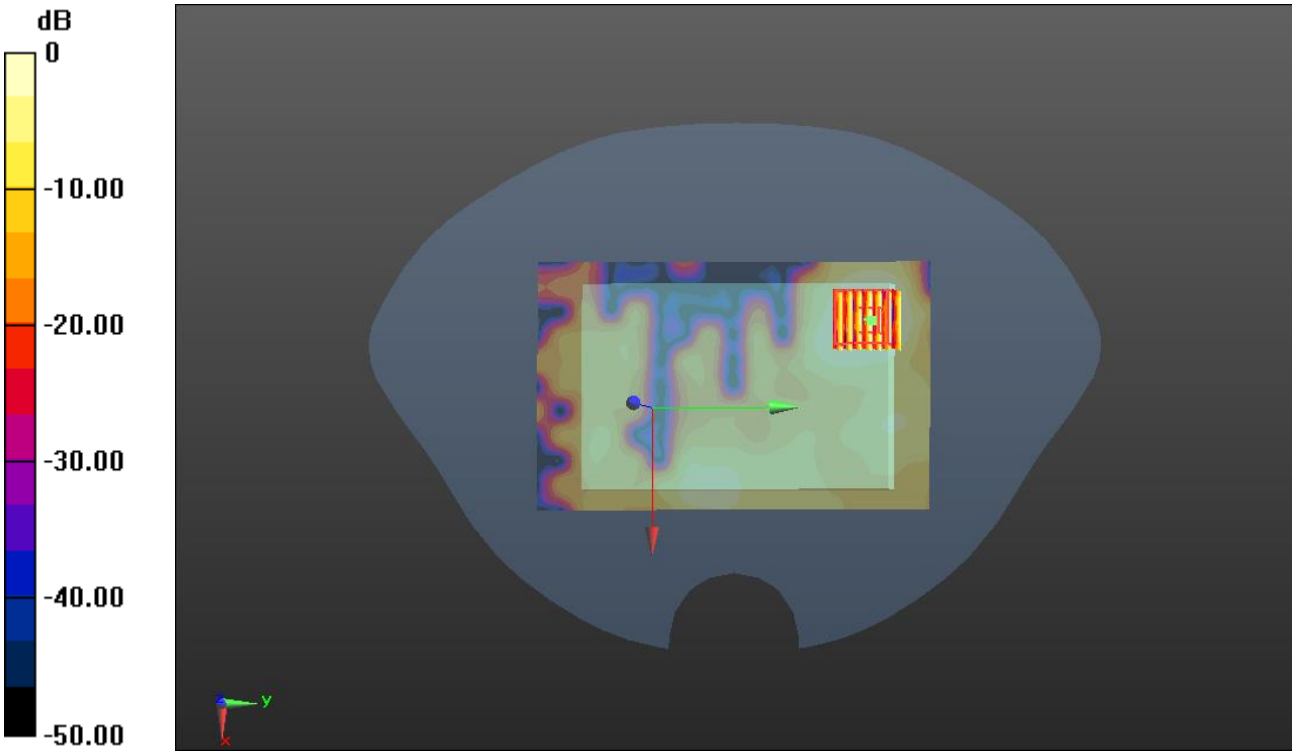
Ch155/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.8010 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.997 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.254 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.091 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.477 W/kg



0 dB = 0.477 W/kg

ANNEX D EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ23B0635-AW.pdf”.

ANNEX E SAR TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer the document “BL-SZ23B0635-AS.pdf”.

ANNEX F CALIBRATION REPORT

Please refer the document “BL-SZ23B0635-AC.pdf”.

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